

Is there ice on the Moon?

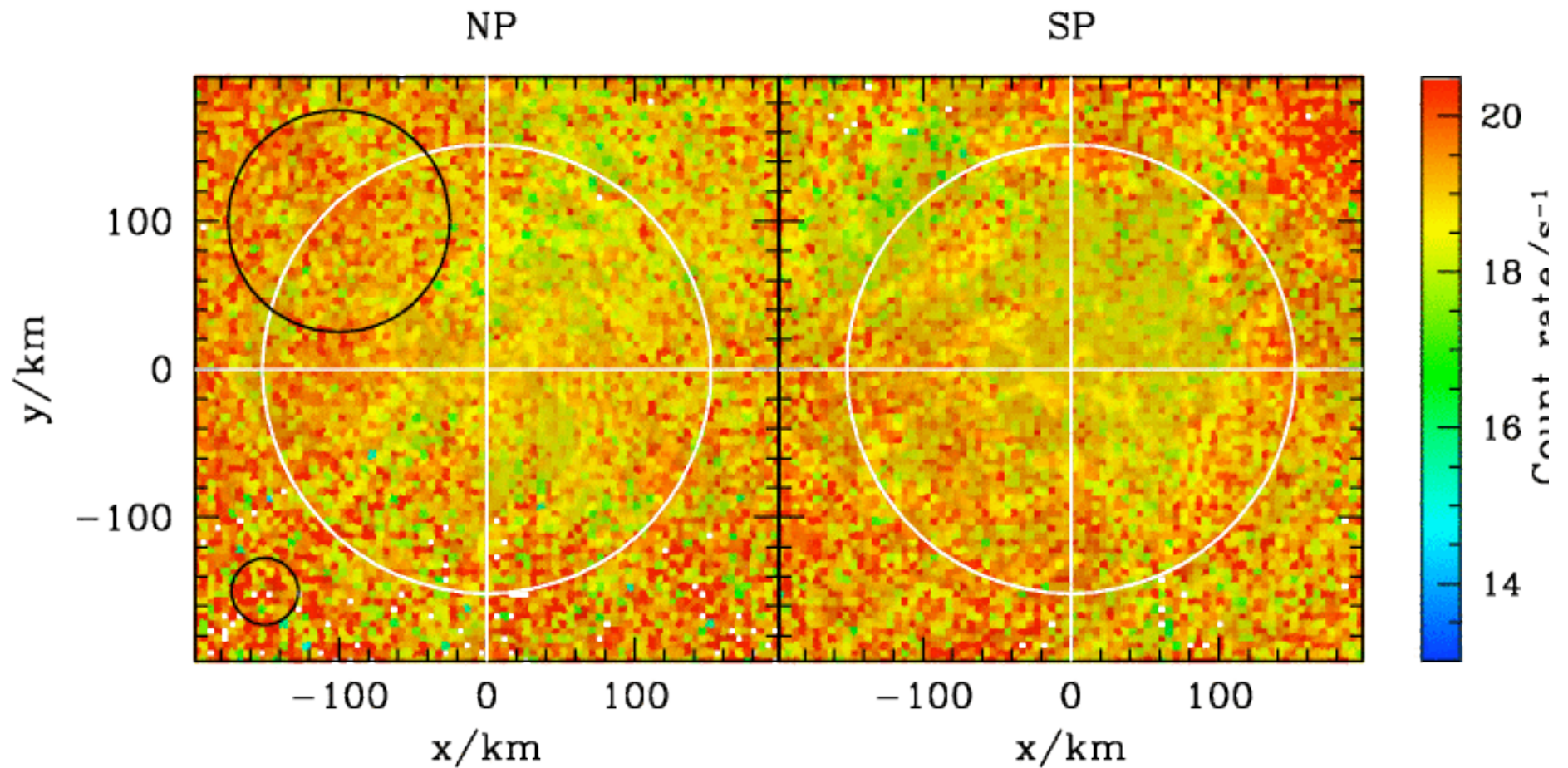
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Lunar Prospector data



The problem: $D = T * B + N$

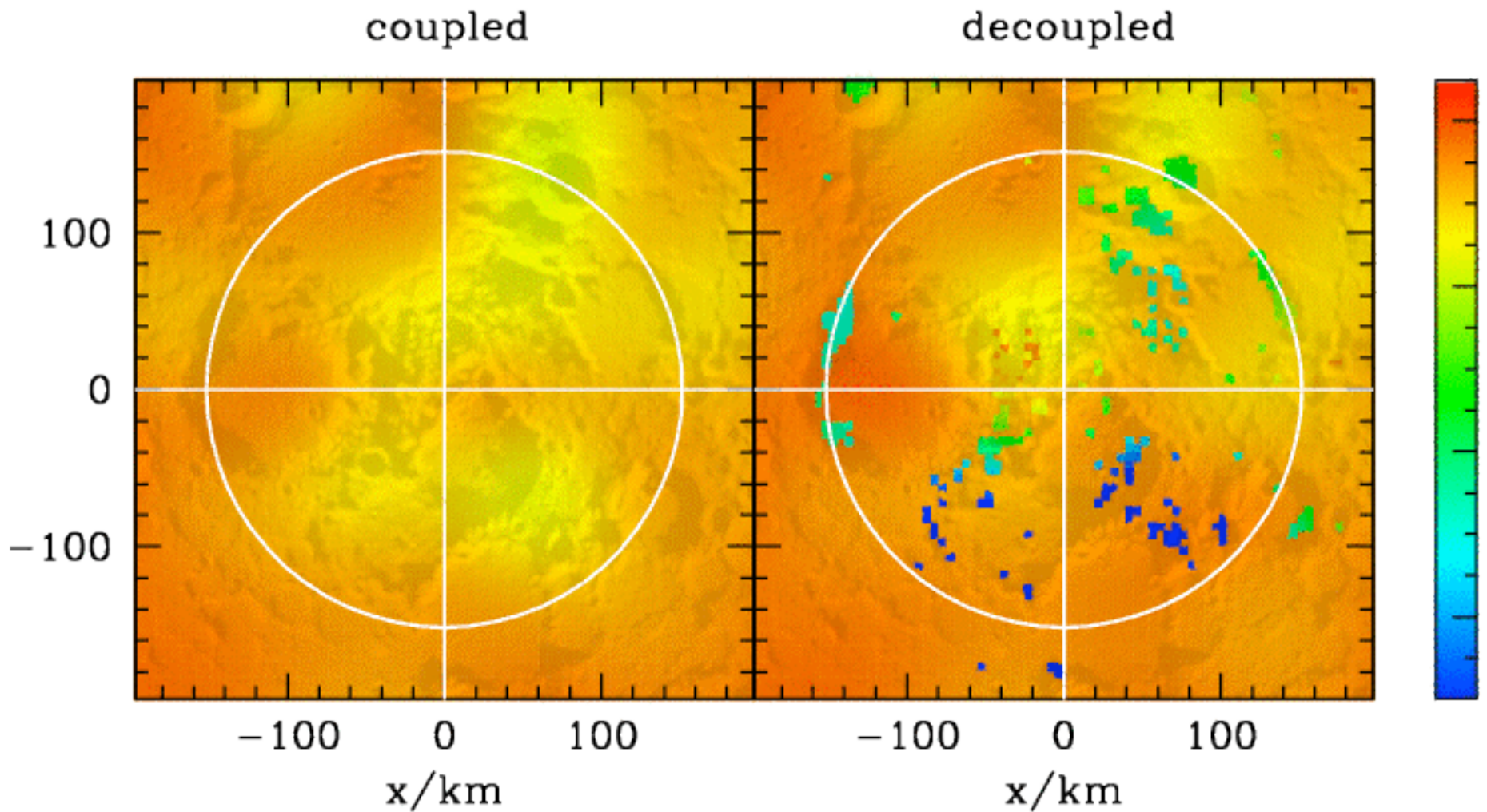
Noise makes the problem ill-posed.

Define $R = D - T_e * B$.

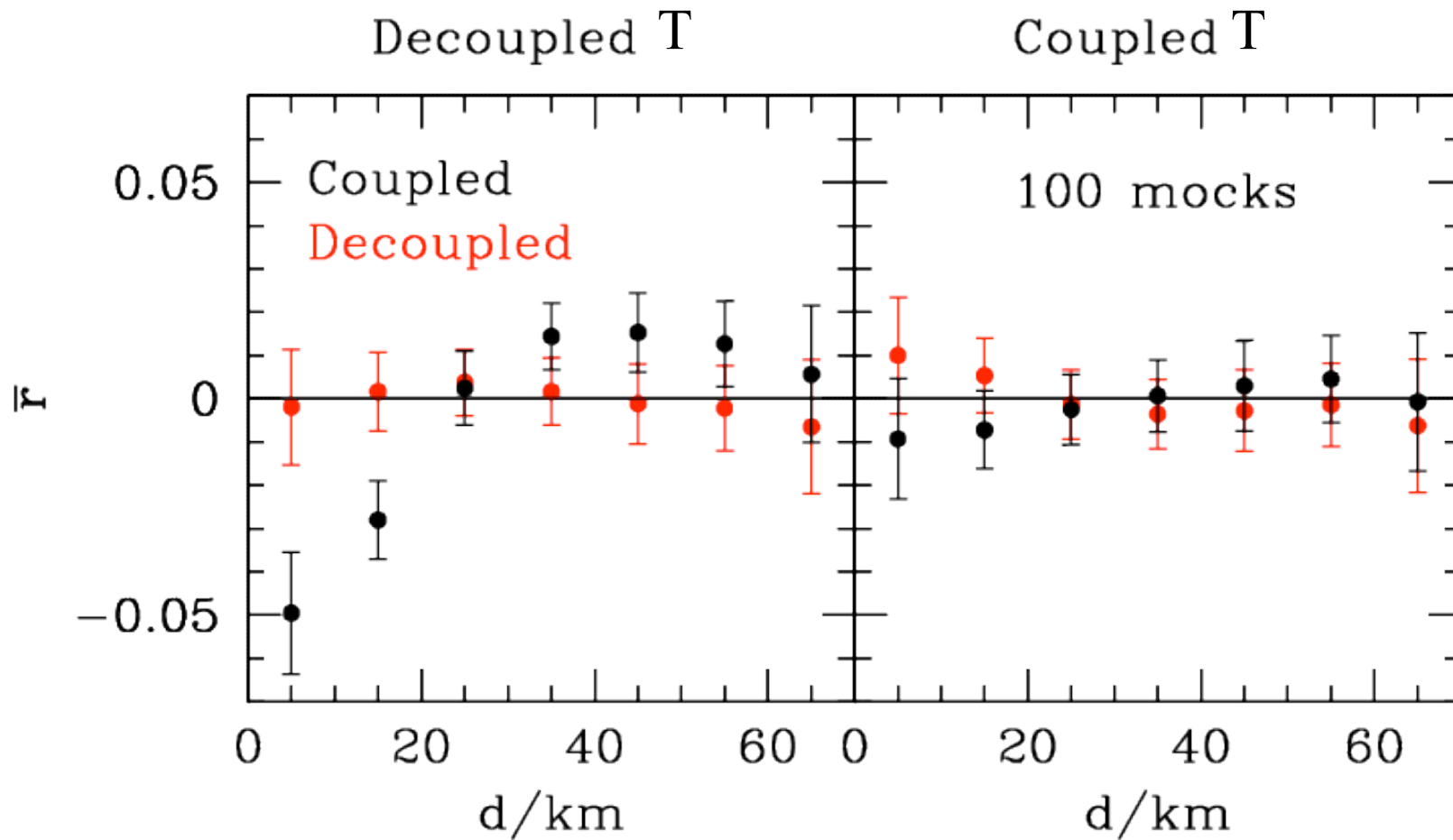
Find a good fit with no details that
the data don't demand.

Pixon-based image reconstruction.

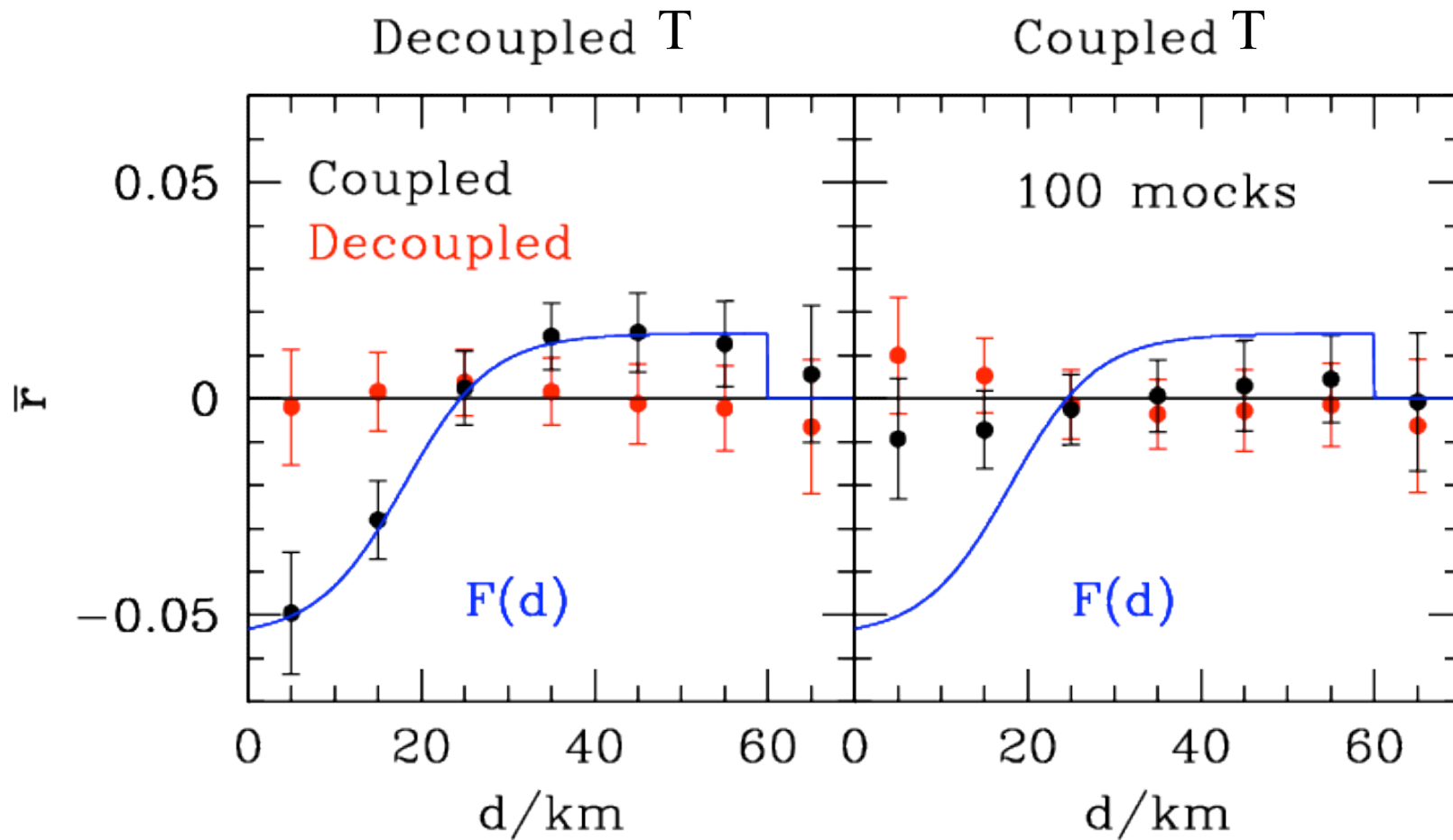
North Pole reconstructions



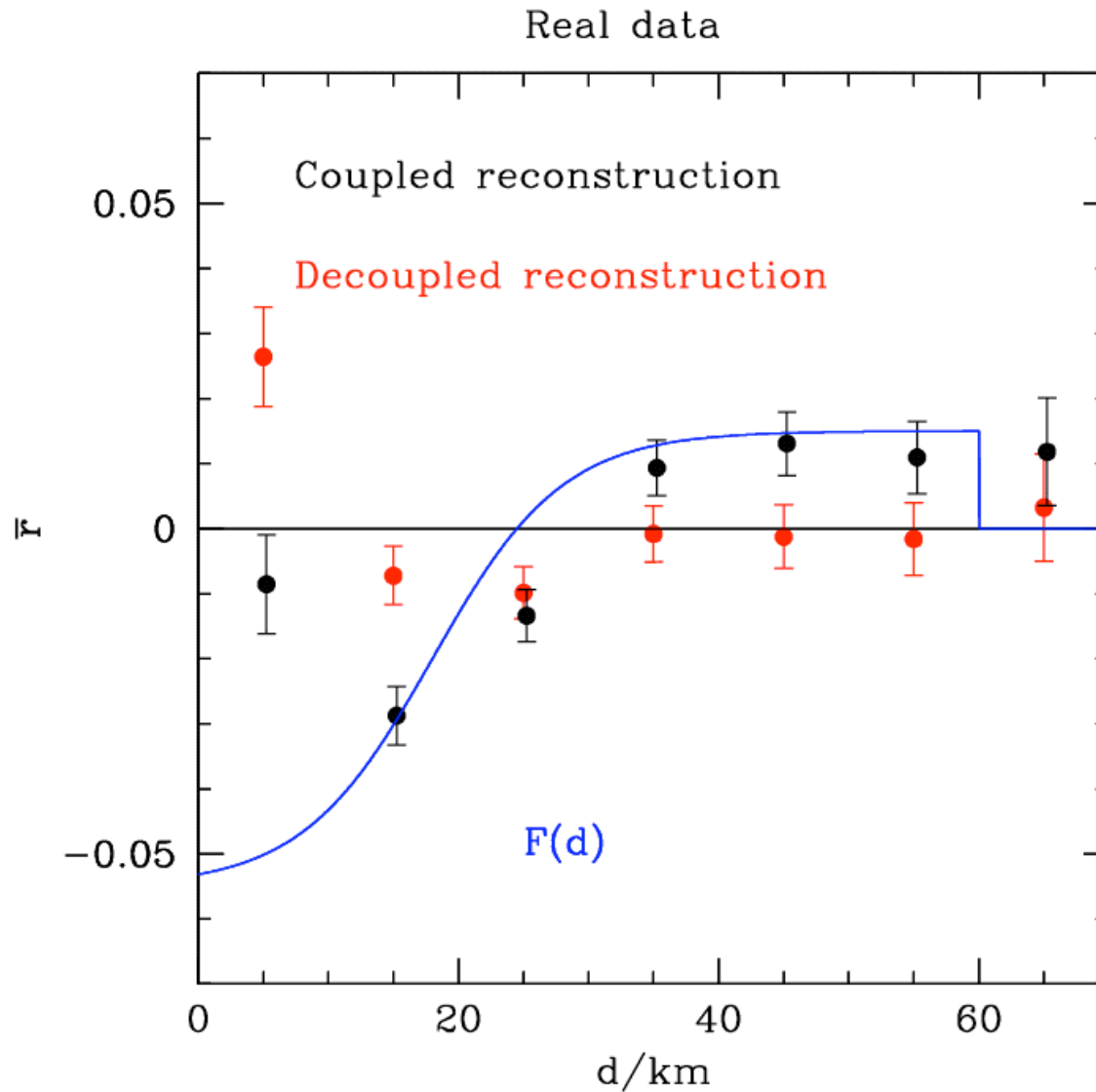
Stacked reduced residuals



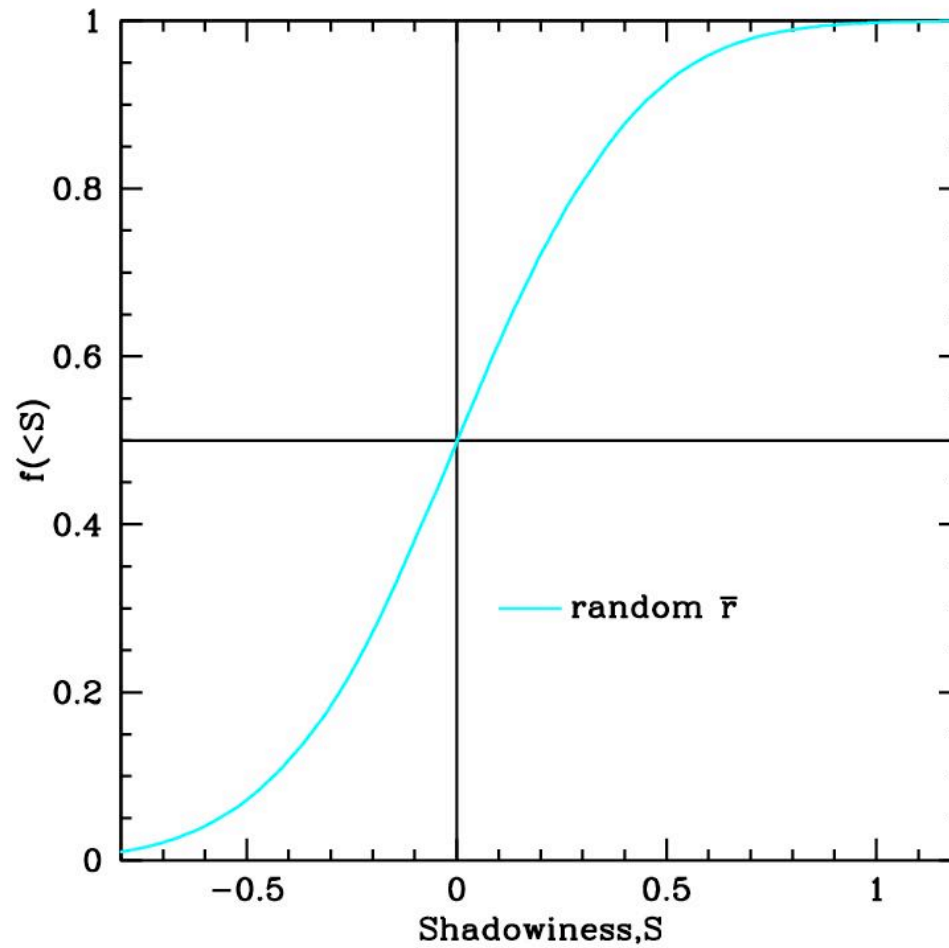
Stacked reduced residuals



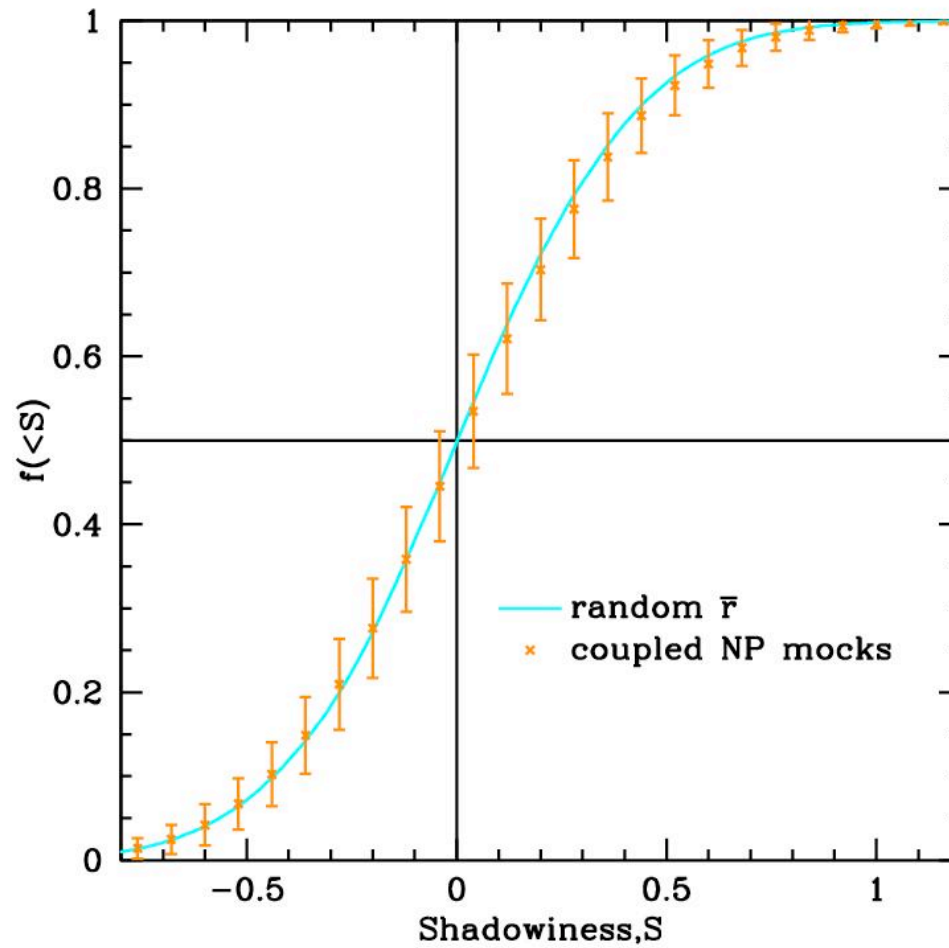
Stacked reduced residuals



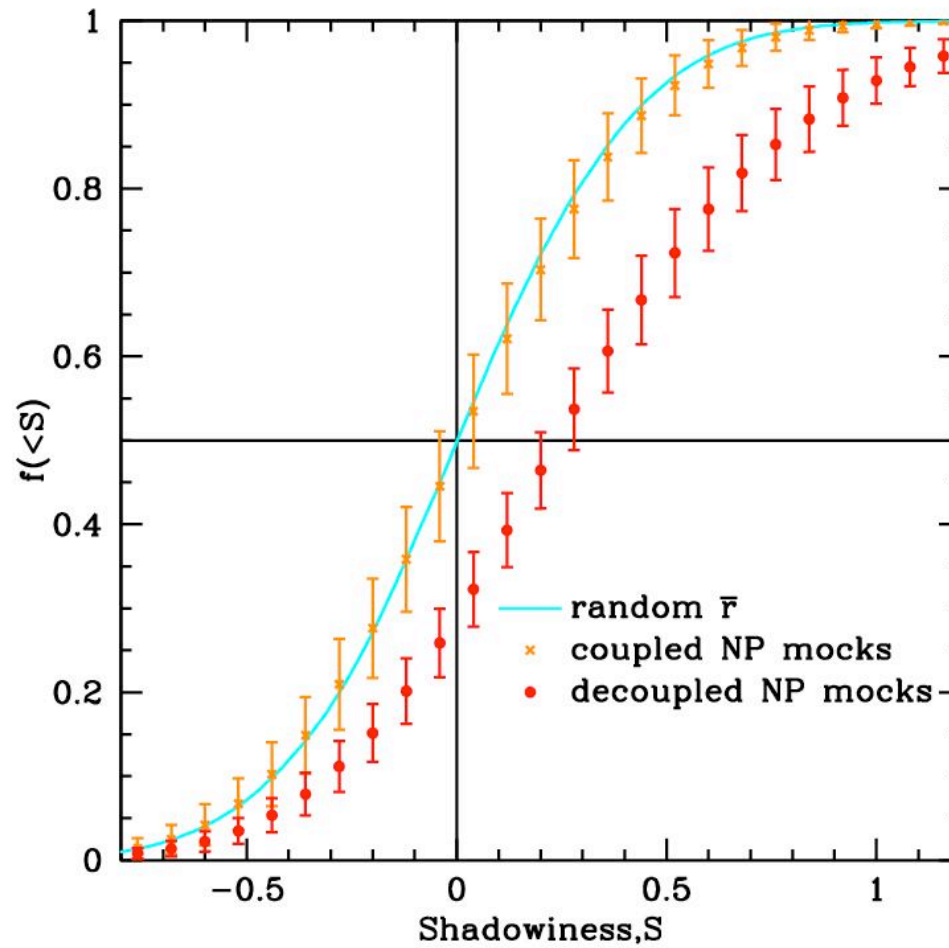
Shadowiness distributions



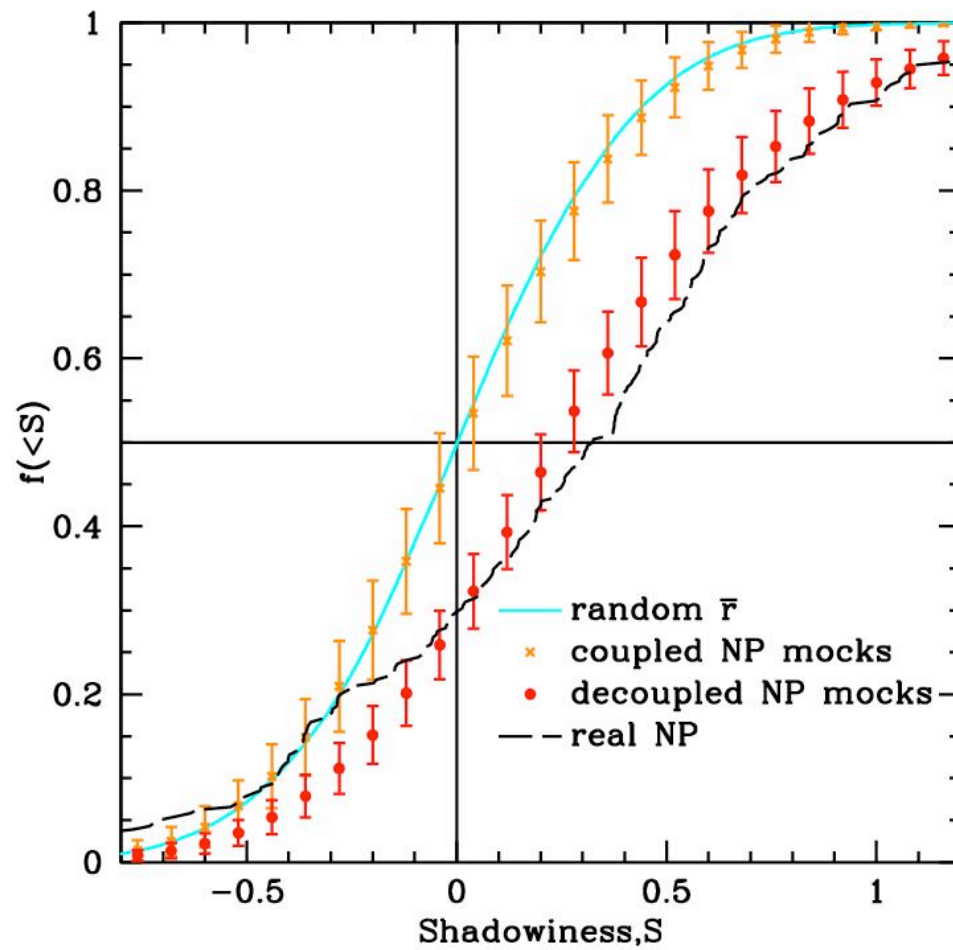
Shadowiness distributions



Shadowiness distributions



Shadowiness distributions

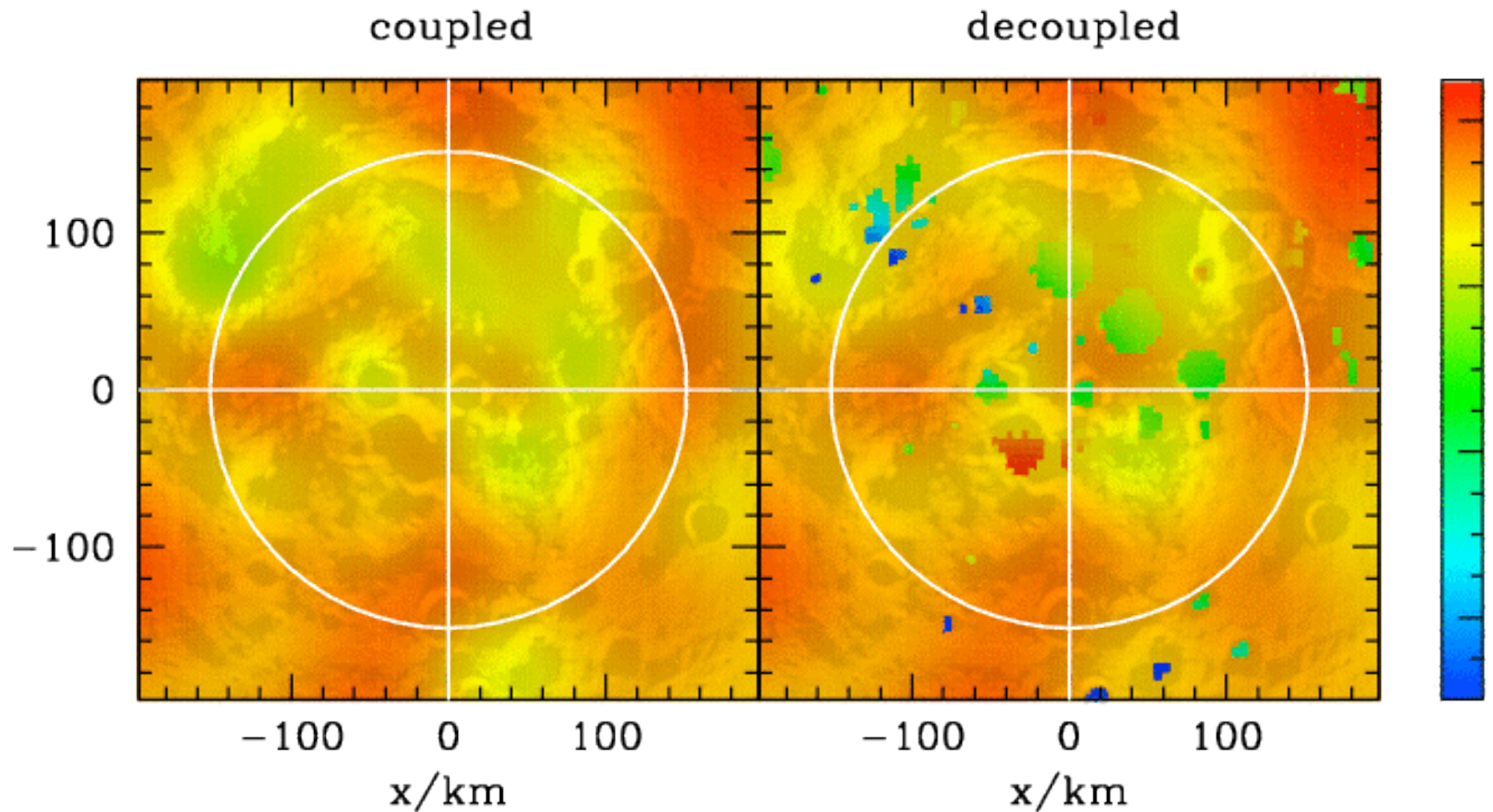


Conclusions

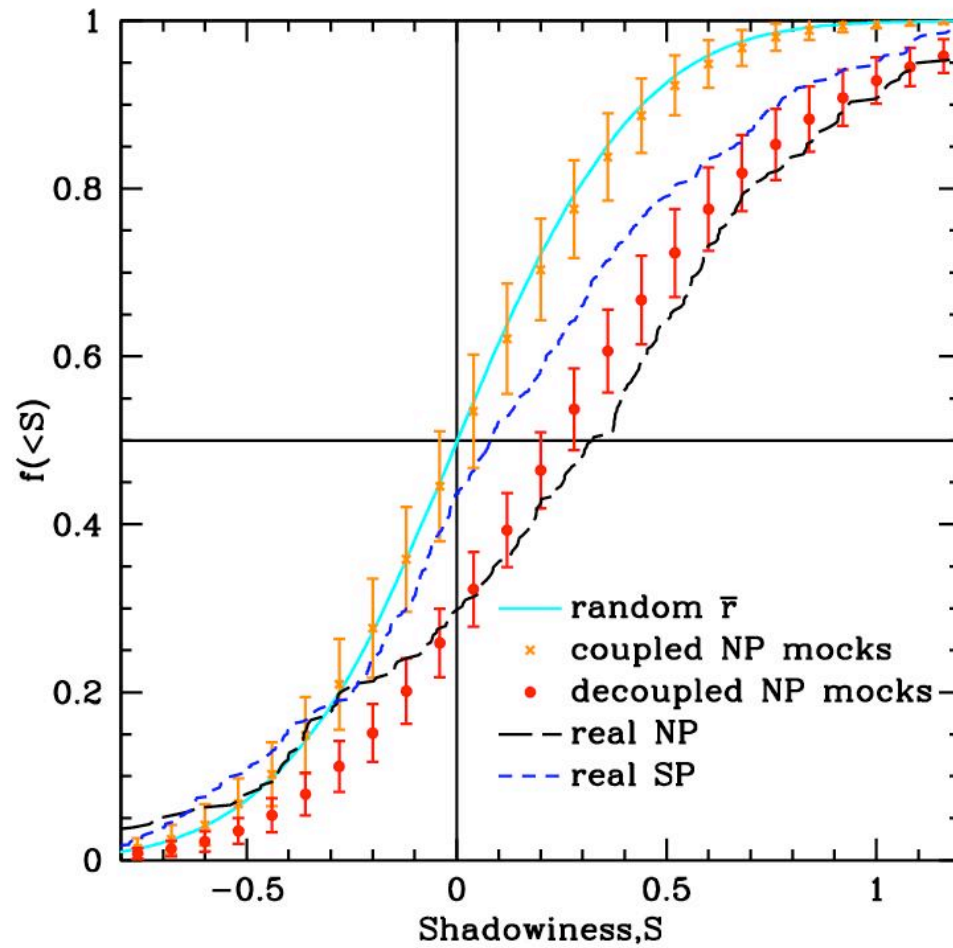
- 1) The Lunar Prospector data alone places the excess H into permanently shaded craters.
- 2) The implied concentrations reach ~1% water-equivalent H.
- 3) Including both poles, there is $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{11}$ kg H₂O within 10 degrees of the lunar poles (Lake Havasu holds ~800 billion litres).



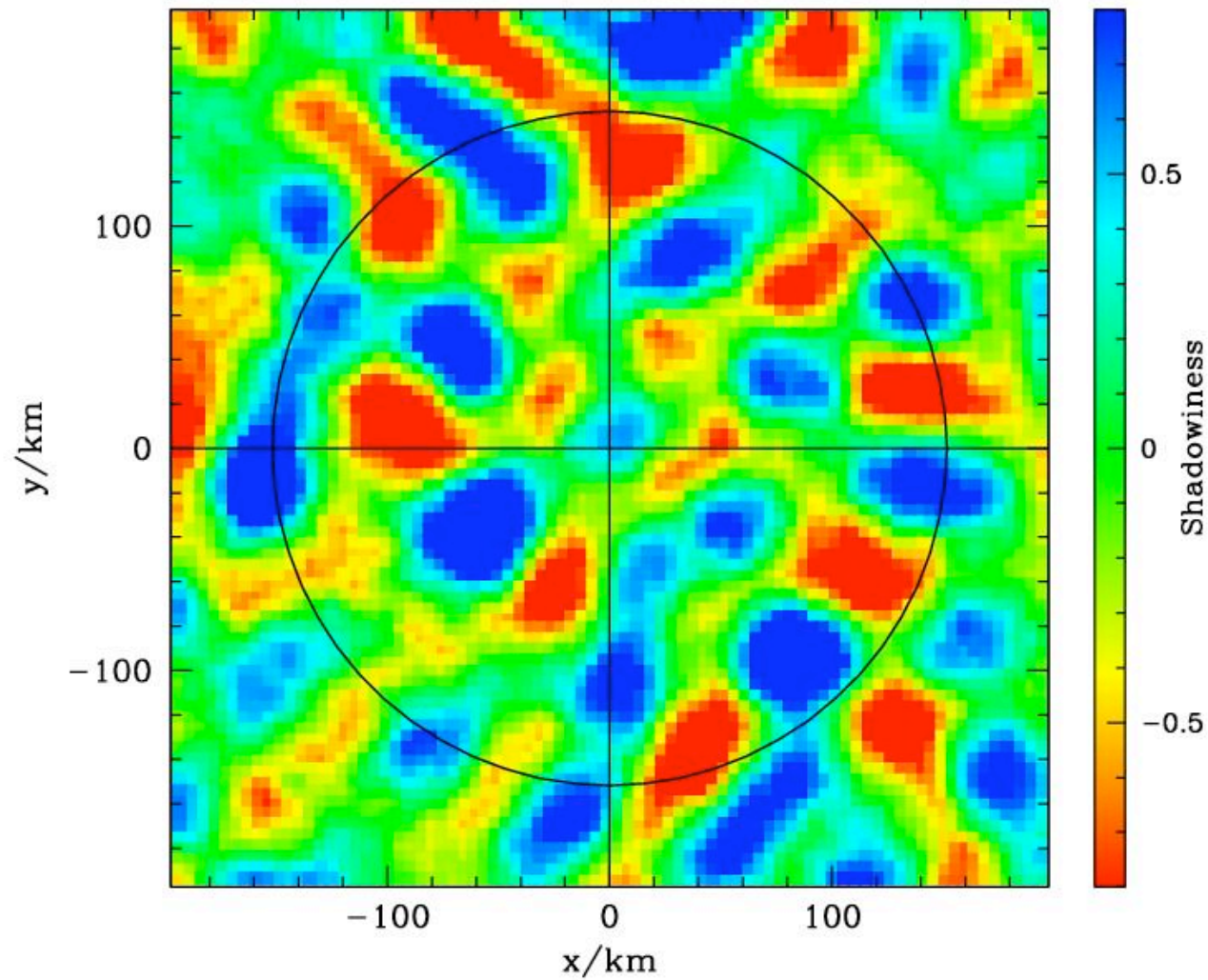
South Pole reconstructions



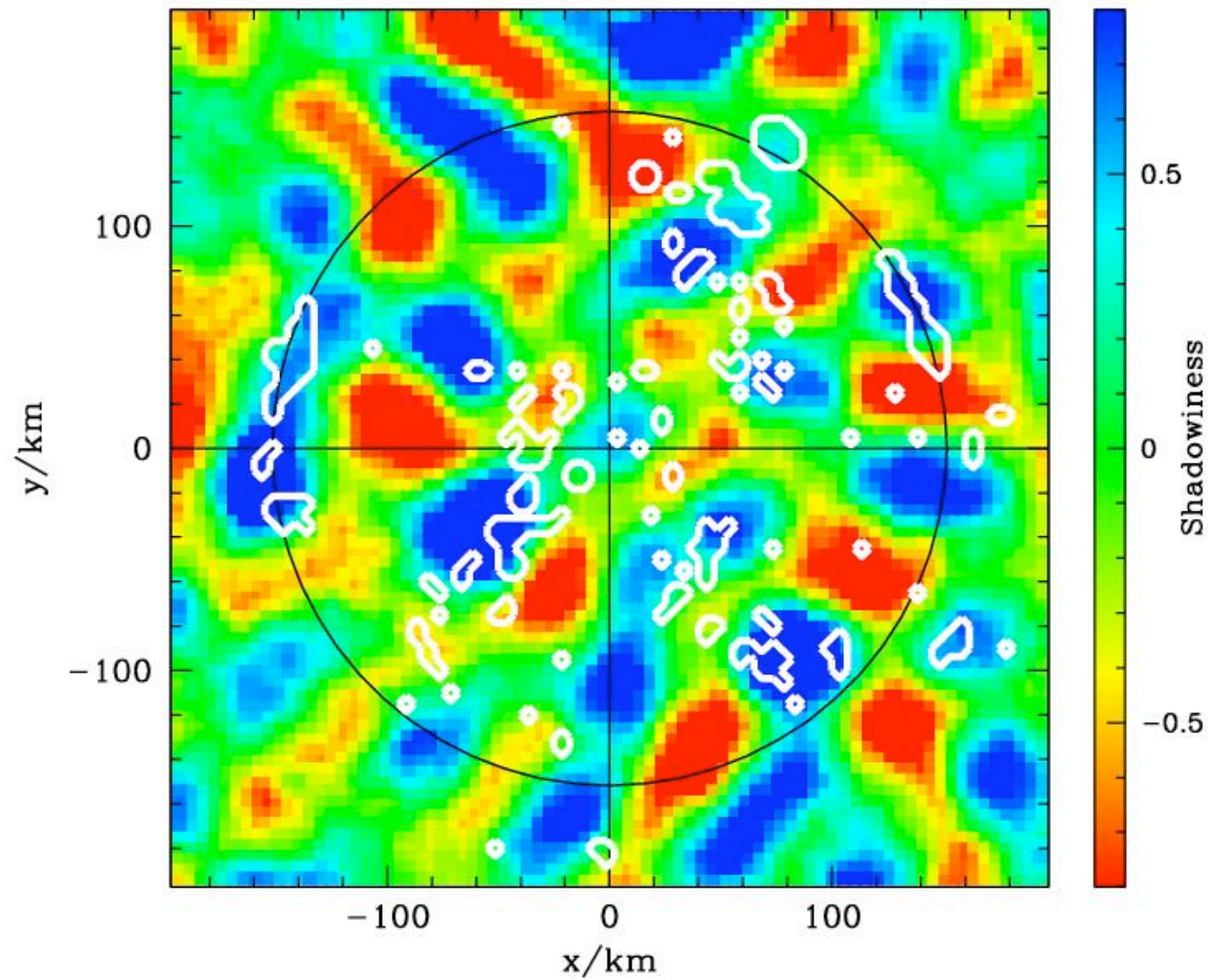
Shadowiness distributions



NP Shadowiness map



NP Shadowiness map



The problem: $D = T * B + N$

$p(D) = 1$, $p(M) = \text{constant}$, don't prejudge

$$\therefore p(T_e \cap M | D) \propto p(D | T_e \cap M) p(T_e | M)$$

$p(D | T_e \cap M)$: the likelihood

$p(T_e | M)$: the image prior

Pixon-based image reconstruction technique